

MRS. JOHN LIND HID MEXICAN REFUGEES

In Her Stateroom on the Morro Castle, the Wife of Envoy Concealed Two Men from Huerta's Searchers.

'AS WOMAN AND AMERICAN'

Locked Fugitive Rebels In, Then Sat Up All Night in Ship's Saloon Till Port Was Cleared—One Supposed To Be Kin of General Diaz.

The Ward liner Morro Castle, with Mrs. John Lind and two refugee Mexican legislators among her first class passengers, arrived in port yesterday after an eventful trip. Six other Mexican politicians had been arrested and taken off the steamship at Vera Cruz. Mrs. Lind believes her two fellow passengers, for whom also warrants had been issued, were able to continue their voyage to New York because she gave them refuge in her stateroom.

"I did both as a woman and as an American," explained the wife of President Wilson's special envoy to Mexico. "As a woman I couldn't see them arrested and possibly hanged the next day for no crime whatever, and as an American I believed them entitled to freedom."

It was while the Morro Castle lay off Progresso that these two legislators spent the night in Mrs. Lind's stateroom, hiding from government agents who, they thought, would surely seek to take them off there, having failed to do so at Vera Cruz. Mrs. Lind herself sat up all night that night in the saloon. When, early in the morning, the ship weighed anchor and pointed for Havana the refugees emerged safe.

One May Be Kin to Diaz.

Their names are Adolfo Dominguez, an engineer, and Miguel Angel Cordera, a lawyer, both members of the State Legislature of Vera Cruz, which meets at Jalapa, the capital of the State of Vera Cruz. The passengers believe, however, that Dominguez's real name is Antonio Diaz, and that he is a distant relative of General Felix Diaz. They talk English very imperfectly, and on this point they were uncommunicative.

"Friends of these two men on board learned who I was," said Mrs. Lind, "and came to me with the request that I protect them in some way. I said, 'Here's the key to my stateroom. Take it.' They took it and I stayed up all night."

"You see, it was supposed there were detectives on board watching these men, who would seek to take them with them when they left the ship at Progresso. And we didn't leave Progresso until something like half-past 4 in the morning."

"Weren't you afraid these detectives would suspect what was going on when they saw you sitting up that way?" she was asked.

"No. A lot of the people sat up all night that night. The vessel was loading, you see, and there was a lot of noise."

The Morro Castle, it will be remembered, was held about twelve hours over her scheduled sailing time at Vera Cruz because the Mexican authorities at the last minute had issued a summons for Captain Harry A. Huff, her skipper, to appear in court in relation to certain cases which, it had been supposed, had long ago been settled. She should have sailed at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of October 23, and did not sail until 5 o'clock the following morning.

Detectives Searched Vessel.

That night it was that detectives and soldiers boarded the vessel and arrested Armando Deschamps, Dr. Delino

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To the Hon. Edward E. McCall: In a political speech on Thursday night you said: "We cannot get a line in favor of our side in the papers of New York unless we go down in our pockets and pay advertising rates." The Tribune has endeavored to be absolutely fair and impartial in its handling of the news of the present campaign. However, as you apparently feel slighted, and as The Tribune desires to emphasize its impartiality in matters of news, we offer you, free, for the next three days, two columns of news space each day, for any statements, over your own signature, of your views on the public issues of the campaign.

McCALL SAYS HE WILL LIFT THE LID

Wants No Law on Eating, Dressing and Dancing, He Declares in East Side—Law Enforcement To Be Liberal.

WILL TEND TO REYNOLDS

"When I Am Mayor I'll Pay Attention to This Scheming," He Asserts, in Discussing "Scandalous Cartoons" on Billboards.

"Personal liberty in the very greatest degree shall be enforced by our administration," Edward E. McCall declared last night at No. 215 East 2d street. He did not state who the partners were in the "our." He might have meant the Tammany ticket, and then, again, he might have meant something else. The crowd smiled out loud—so loud that Mr. McCall said:

"Each man shall live his own life, along such lines as he has been accustomed to. There shall be no miserable embarrassment of small business men. There shall not be any unnecessary, unwarranted and illegal interference with such men. I do not want any law on eating, dressing and dancing. There shall be a liberal interpretation of our laws, in conformity with our cosmopolitan population."

The Boston clip and the tango and the grizzly bear went bunny-bugging at this announcement. It was said by an old man near the platform that they all liked personal liberty. He said that he had been a slave and he knew what personal liberty was and still is, in spots.

Marks the Serpent's Trail.

The "trail of the serpent" was also marked out clearly by Mr. McCall. In reference to the "Republican ex-Senator" to whom he called attention Thursday night, he said:

"That man is none other than William H. Reynolds, of Brooklyn, who is paying for these scandalous cartoons scattered on the billboards of the city. I want to say to Mr. William H. Reynolds that after January 1, when I am Mayor, I'll pay attention to this scheming—I'll want to know the reason why, and they'll have to show me."

Mr. McCall Was Referring to Alleged Statements in regard to Park purchases.

"I was in error in saying that Mr. Mitchell was a committee of one to investigate the buying of Dreamland and Rockaway Beach parks," he added, "but I do charge that he sat on the Board of Estimate and voted for that purchase."

Then Ralph Pulitzer, owner and publisher of "The World," got his again. Mr. McCall made it plain that he would not subscribe to "The World" if he were of the proletariat, and, in fact, he thought that paper something less than the Bible. He actually seemed to be opposed to any one reading Mr. Pulitzer's newspapers.

No Religious Persecution.

Samuel Prince raised the issue of religion at Hennington Hall, on the East Side, and the Tammany candidate said: "We all have the right to worship in our own way, though our creeds differ. Most of you are immigrants or sons of immigrants, and no persecution shall be dealt out to men because they are foreigners. An appeal has been made to you to rouse your passions, but you will render just judgment. I scorn the man who appeals to race prejudice."

At this hall Theodore Roosevelt's name was visible in large letters on dodgers placed on every seat, and when there was a mild yelp for the strenuous one there was a calm but emphatic hissing bee.

A big crowd was at Cooper Union. There always is. But when Mr. McCall got well into action there were vigorous cheers.

"The Democratic candidates," he said, "are pledged to non-spectacular government—safe and sane. They will conduct the administration like business men, quietly, unostentatiously. They will not see their names in the newspapers every morning, but they will show a balance on the right side of the ledger at the end of the year."

"I do not believe in a narrow interpretation of our laws. I believe in a manly, noble, liberal interpretation that will make for peace in our cosmopolitan city."

Has Faith in People.

"Any other plan strikes me as too much of a kindergarten idea—nonsensical, idiotic. I have faith that the people will respect the laws; no club is required. My opponent, taking his cue from his mentor, says I am somebody's man. I didn't know it until Mr. Pulitzer, of 'The World,' told me so." The hisses were general over the hall of Cooper Union at this declaration.

"Mitchell took it up," He repeated his statement that he was not owned by any one and that no one had ever charged him with being so owned, but that Mitchell had been so charged, and that he could find out who made the allegation by calling on Professors Moore, of Yale, and Hanus, of Harvard. "Why should I repudiate Mr. Murphy?" he demanded. I was born and reared a gentleman, and I never knew it was proper to repudiate some man who never obtruded his views on you. In ten years on the bench and on

Continued on second page, sixth column.

HENNESSY SWEARS THAT McCALL SOILED HIS ERMINE WITH MONEY

JOHN A. HENNESSY ON WITNESS STAND.



[Sketched by a Tribune Artist]

BUDGET DELIGHTS FUSION: LOW TAX RATE PROMISED

Indications Show Fall of 4 Points—Gaynor Economy Shown, Says Prendergast.

The city budget for 1914, as adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last night, is \$192,955,551, or an increase of only \$284,110 over the budget of this year. The tax rate for Manhattan will show a falling off of 4 points, or 1.77, as against the rate of 1.81 for 1913. The fusion members of the Board of Estimate were highly elated last night over the remarkable showing of economy which these figures prove under the present city administration. It is the smallest increase of any budget adopted since consolidation.

Controller Prendergast issued the following statement in regard to the 1914 budget:

"The budget for 1914 will be \$192,955,551, or only \$284,110 over the budget of this year, this notwithstanding an increase of \$3,000,000 in the appropriations allowed for the maintenance of the schools of the city. Although in previous years there have been very large increases in the budgets, the extremely careful work that has been done in analyzing departmental expenditures and the policy inaugurated by Mayor Gaynor just before his death, reinforced by Mayor Kline, of insisting upon his heads of departments making all possible reductions, and because of economies by the borough presidents, accounts in part for the fact that this budget represents the smallest increase of any budget that has been adopted since consolidation."

"Another and very important factor in the small increase of the budget for 1914 is the perfecting of the financial system of the city, which helped to large economies in the items which in previous years have caused large increases. It will be seen, therefore, that the four years of business administration are producing striking results in economy of government."

"On the basis of the general fund, which is estimated at \$12,500,000 for the year 1914, and the probable assessed valuation for 1914, the indicated tax rate for the Borough of Manhattan will be 1.77 as against the rate of 1.81 for the present year."

COATS FOR COLD "COPS"

Order Comes, So "Peg Post" Loses Arctic Terrors.

The patrolmen who do "peg post" duty, for hours exposed to every chilling blast, and to rain, hail and snow, were beginning to worry last night just before going on duty. They did not look forward with relish to bucking the winds of the coldest night of the autumn with only their light summer uniforms.

At 10 o'clock, however, their fears were removed by an order to don their heavy winter uniforms.

SHE SAYS SHE'S LIVED BEFORE, MANY A TIME

Connecticut Teacher Tells Her Friends She Recalls Facts of Previous Existences.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

South Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 31.—Mrs. S. S. Raymond, a school teacher of New Canaan, has astonished her friends with declarations and graphic tales of several previous existences, thereby proving, she says, the truth of the transmigration of souls.

In one case she recites the details of her death, when, as a child of four, she plunged down the cellar stairs of her home in Rowayton. In another instance she visited her parents in a prior existence, and they recognized and loved her.

"The truth dawned on me," says Mrs. Raymond, "when I was driving with my husband to Bridgeport. I suddenly pointed to a house and said that I had lived there in a previous existence. He was skeptical, and I recited how I, as a maid in the household of the minister who then lived there, was sent out at night, and being molested by some men hid behind a fire tree in the back yard. I had never seen the place before, but Mr. Raymond himself went around in back, and there we found the stump of the fire tree, just as I said."

Mrs. Raymond states that she never got any ideas on the matter of transmigration from friends or books. It simply dawned on her. She now remembers that her grandmother communed with spirits, and thinks she must have inherited the peculiar faculty of mental retrospection from her.

"DAMMANY ECONOMY"

That's the Kind to Which Wigwam Is Used, Says Dougherty.

J. Hampden Dougherty called attention yesterday to the charter that Tammany tried to get through two years ago. Among other things, that document threw aside the provisions of the present charter limiting the issue of revenue bonds and making necessary the unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate and a three-fourths vote of the Aldermen. That charter would have given the Controller unlimited power to issue revenue bonds.

"Tammany economy!" Mr. Dougherty exclaimed. "Tammany belies its history. As well expect a monster of the slime to practise abstinence while surrounded with prey to feast upon. The Delmonico table must have roared with delight at the phrase, 'Tammany economy.' Don't you see what it means?—'Damn any economy.'"

GIVE LIVES FOR PET DOG.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Grafton Stevens and his wife, wealthy residents of Wilmette, a suburb, were burned to death to-day trying to save a pet dog. Returning late from the home of friends, they discovered their house in flames. Both rushed in in an effort to save the dog, and were trapped when the roof collapsed.

Dr. Siegest's ANGSTURA BITTERS, world's famous tonic, delicious flavoring, all disorders.—Adv.

His Story in Whitman Inquiry Proclaims Tammany Hall Grip on State Through "Sandbagging" Contractors.

"GENE" WOOD HIS INFORMANT, HE SAYS

Chief of All Corporation Lobbyists Working at Albany Reveals, According to Sulzer's Investigator, the Facts in Regard to Tiger Candidate's Alleged Deal with Police Inspector.

Under the oath of a witness in the "John Doe" proceedings, instituted by District Attorney Whitman before Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday afternoon, John A. Hennessy, who was Governor Sulzer's chief investigator and is the speaking firebrand of the fusion campaign, gave evidence in regard to the grip of Tammany Hall on both county and state that probably will keep Mr. Whitman busy for several months.

Hennessy's story, which is not much more than started and will be continued on Wednesday, divided itself naturally into two parts. The first scarcely can be of any service in a criminal proceeding, as it referred to the circumstances surrounding the nomination of Edward E. McCall for the Supreme Court bench.

It revealed Eugene F. Wood, long and widely known as "Gene" Wood, who before the Hughes insurance inquiry days was the chief of all the Albany lobbyists, as the source of Hennessy's information as to McCall's judicial nomination in 1902.

McCall-McLaughlin Dispute.

This story was a reiteration, with additional details, of the accusations embodying the name of former Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, which Hennessy previously had made from the public platform. It did not, however, supply any specific evidence as to the amount of McCall's campaign assessment of that year, except that Hennessy said the final dispute between McLaughlin and McCall was over the repayment of "the last \$5,000 of the amount."

The second part of Hennessy's story, however, dealt with unrecorded campaign contributions to Tammany Hall within the last three years, and it is this part of the inquiry which promises sensational and long drawn out developments.

George McGuire, of Syracuse, a brother of James K. McGuire, who was a former Mayor of that city and known as "the boy Mayor of Syracuse," was named by Hennessy as the chief source of his information with regard to these unrecorded campaign contributions.

Hennessy testified that he met George McGuire in Utica on the night of Friday, September 12, 1913, and that McGuire at that meeting, which was arranged for that purpose, laid bare to him the whole structure of the Tammany domination of the upstate political contracting assessment business.

Offer from Thomas F. Smith.

Hennessy testified that McGuire told him also that James Stewart, one of the big contractors on canal work, told him that he received an offer from Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, and "a Mr. Doyle" by which Stewart was to get canal contract No. 71-A by a payment of \$150,000 to Smith and Doyle.

The witness swore that McGuire told him that Smith, Doyle and "Phil" Donohue were the real powers in the McGovern Company of Philadelphia, which had an award on 71-A, which they tried to turn over to Stewart.

Hennessy's speeches in the last ten days have specified campaign contributions to Tammany from contractors who were working on state contracts, either canal or road, and by inference Hennessy's speeches have pointed out, or at least indicated, the connecting trail between contractors and 14th street.

But Hennessy's sworn testimony went many steps further than his speeches, and outlined the whole trend of the moves by which, as he put it, "percentage assessments, based on the size of their contracts, were levied on contractors by Tammany."

In his testimony, as in his speeches, he named the line of "hagmen"—Norman E. Mack, J. Sergeant Cram, William J. ("Fingy") Connors, William Kelly, of Syracuse; Arthur A. McLean, of Newburgh, the treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, Everett Fowler, of Kingston—and he traced out the line of connection between the upstate contractor who paid his "assessment" on a percentage basis as a campaign contribution and to the upstate politician and the downstate and ultimate receivers of the money in the upper circles of Tammany Hall.

McCall's Judicial Assessment.

As to the McCall judicial campaign assessment, on which he quoted "Gene" Wood as his informant, Hennessy told in detail the story of the meetings in Wood's room in the Hoffman House, where Wood himself and Anthony N. Brady, aided and abetted by what influence the late "Big Tim" Sullivan could swing, urged upon Charles F. Murphy and George W. Plunkitt the

wisdom of giving McCall the Supreme Court nomination in 1902.

Wood was also his informant, Hennessy said, on the matter of the meeting in Delmonico's in May, when Fitzpatrick, of Buffalo; Murphy, McCooey, McCall, McCabe, of Albany, and Senator Wagner decided upon the impeachment of Governor Sulzer, and Wood again was his informant as to the later meeting in Delmonico's, when the local Tammany bosses decided upon the retirement of Mayor Gaynor and the nomination of McCall for Mayor.

It was suggested by an anti-Tammany lawyer last night—a man who has no connection with the court proceedings—that, while Hennessy's story of McCall's judicial campaign assessment did not offer any possibility of developing anything criminal, under the rulings of the Sulzer Court of Impeachment that a public official might be impeached for acts committed before he entered office the story, if legally proved, might be used as a basis for impeachment proceedings.

Hennessy, to all appearances, as first was an unwilling witness. He spoke of his throat, and told Chief Magistrate McAdoo that his doctor, a throat specialist, had warned him that if he used his voice much during the daytime he would be unable to speak at night. He wanted to keep his speaking engagements, he said, and was afraid if he was called upon to testify for several hours every day he would be unable to do so.

Without Reference to Politics.

District Attorney Whitman pointed out that the proceedings of the court could not be made to wait upon political engagements, and said that in view of the serious public import of the charges that had been made he believed that an inquiry should not be delayed.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo agreed with him, and so ruled. Then Hennessy, after admitting that he knew Eugene F. Wood and that he had talked to him on several occasions between May and September of this year, said to the court that those conversations were meant by Wood to be confidential.

"I have known Mr. Wood twenty-five years," said Hennessy, "and at no time have I had any desire to violate his confidence. If there is any way—I would like to refuse to answer."

"There may be developed here a violation of the penal law of the state," said Mr. Whitman, "and I am informed that this Eugene F. Wood is the source of certain information which I believe should be laid before the court without delay."

"This proceeding is in the nature of a 'John Doe' inquiry," the chief magistrate ruled, "and to a large extent I have the power of a grand jury. The witness will be compelled to answer any questions bearing on the issues raised in his affidavit."

Hennessy's affidavit, which recites at some length his entire "information," is really the basis of the whole proceeding. A copy of it was in the hands of the court and another in the hands of the District Attorney throughout the session, but Chief Magistrate McAdoo said at the end of the hearing that all the documentary evidence, which includes, besides the affidavit, the famous "little black book" of detectaphone records, must be held secret, except as it was revealed and unfolded in the spoken and sworn testimony given in open court.

Voice Grows in Power.

Hennessy began his responses in a hoarse voice, which carried scarcely beyond the desk of the official stenographer. But as the inquiry proceeded his voice grew in power, until he was finally speaking in an almost normal tone. He laughed nervously at the opening formal questions as to name and residence, but Whitman's serious questions, taking him immediately afterward to the point of calling for a revelation of his dealings with "Gene" Wood, sobered him down, and he was thereafter as earnest as he has been in his nightly platform denunciations of Tammany.

"Did you have a conversation with Eugene F. Wood on or about September 7, 1913?" Whitman asked.

"My first conversation was some time before that," Hennessy replied. "I talked to him since last May, at many times all through the summer. I would like to say how these conversations came along. Wood was very much interested in the political situation, and one of his sources of information was Patrick E. McCabe."

"Wood asked his brother-in-law, William J. Ellis, who has been a close friend of mine for many years, to ask me to drop in to see him. Some time late in May I dropped in, and he told me then that there had been a meeting